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Those who are inclined to be skeptical regarding the possibilities for meeting the housing shortage through government appropriations and under government administration would do well to read this volume. It shows not only the reasons for organizing the Corporation and its general policies, but it points out ways and means of administration which if applied to private building enterprise would make possible the achievement of much better results than are at present afforded by the ordinary business building enterprise.

The standards of construction, the human elements involved in the planning of each housing scheme, the town-planning principles applied, and the efforts to solve the engineering problems connected with building of homes seem to have been handled in a manner that is not only creditable to those who were connected with the enterprise, but to the country as a whole. No progressive builder can afford to disregard the vast and valuable experience of the United States Housing Corporation, and that experience is clearly and convincingly stated in the first volume of the Corporation's report.

CAROL ARONOVICI

BELVEDERE, CAL.

Proceedings of the International Conference of Women Physicians.

New York: The Woman's Press, 1920. 6 vols. \$3.00 the set. (Paper.)

In the autumn of 1919, an international conference of women physicians was held in New York City under the auspices of the Y.W.C.A. The volumes here noted contain in full the addresses and remarks of the speakers and delegates who attended.

The conference was not limited to the consideration of medical topics, but covered also industry, economics, education, clothing, psychology, and sociology, experts in these various fields being invited to address the medical delegates.

The volumes dealing with the health of women and children are especially significant as establishing the viewpoint of modern women physicians. The old notion of woman as a natural, chronic invalid should be replaced by ideals of health, hygiene, and energetic participation in the work of the world. For the realization of these ideals, health education, dress reform, maternity insurance, control of venereal diseases, and the single standard of morals are believed to be the chief means. Birth control, as fundamental to the improvement of the condition of women and children, is also freely recognized.

In the discussions of mental life, the speakers identify psychology with the system of thought generally called psychoanalysis. The concepts of Freud and Jung are uncritically accepted as satisfactory explanations of human behavior, and are regarded as established guides for educational procedure. The reader gains an impression that very few of those speaking are acquainted with psychology as understood by the experimental and educational psychologists of our day.

As is inevitable when the complete verbatim proceedings of such a conference are published, much is included that is not worth printing. To offer an exhaustive critique of the contents would be to exceed the intentions of this review. It was evidently not the purpose of the conference to add to knowledge, as original research is not presented. It was the purpose, rather, to discuss points of view. The philosophy emanating from the conference on this basis shows women physicians to be in line with the most progressive aims of women at large.

LETA S. HOLLINGWORTH

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League of Nations. A chapter in the history of the movement.

By THEODORE MARBURG, M.A., LL.D. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1917. 139 pp. \$0.60.

The first part of this volume takes up the conclusions of a private study group of eminent scholars in regard to the organization and working of a league of nations. This organization would consist of a Legislative Assembly, made up of representatives from all the nation members. The brains of this would be an executive committee but there would be a Council of Conciliation, which would be invested with the power of injunction, and an International Court of fifteen judges, who would reside permanently at the seat of the court.

In addition to incidents in the history of the organization of the League of Peace (later changed to League to Enforce Peace), the author takes up some of the special problems that would confront a league of nations. Among these are the backward nation, race, and alien governments, sovereignty, and war. Also a few criticisms of a league are considered.

The volume closes with expressions of opinion in favor of a league of nations by leading statesmen in America and Europe. While an interesting and very suggestive little volume, it of course makes no attempt at a complete treatment of the subject.

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